SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: I have already put it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then sit down. Let him answer it.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: I am just putting another aspect of it. Even before the establishment of the Research Cell, there are informations available with them. On the basis of those informations, which may be handed over to the Research Cell, can he indicate whether there is any information about the agencies abroad of the MRTP companies, how much tax evasion has been done through them and what amount of political connection has been discovered in the meantime?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: In one supplementary, he has asked a plethora of supplementaries, I agree. But so far as Research Cell is concerned, it is yet to come into existence and therefore, I am not in a position to say about the bhavishya of the child which is yet to be born. So far as other information is concerned about the MRTP companies...

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: I Said, is it a part of the Research Cell's terms of reference that they will investigate into these specific aspects that I referred to?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: The Research Cell would be analyzing, evaluating and disseminating formation about economic mal practices, tax fraud and tax evasion techniques. Now, tax fraud, tax evasion techniques and all other malpractices do not only confine to the tax evasion practices done in the country, but outside and also, therefore, all that information would be collected. Presently I am not in a position to say exactly what is the tax evasion in foreign countries by the MRTP companies in India. But we know that there are so many malpractices being done—under-invoicing, over-invoicing and so many other types of things—which you are also aware of, and that is how our compaines are indulging sometime in FERA violations and other things. But that also would come within this Research Cell because the Research Cell would make a comprehensive study of the total types of tax evasion.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Including their political connections.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Madam, the honourable Member correctly understood it when he said "to counter research work for evasion being done by the major groups." That is a counter-agency also.

कुमारी सईदा खातून : मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि जो मिडिल क्लास कर्मचारी हैं उन पर 24 हजार इनकम पर टैक्स लगाया जाता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उसको 50 हजार करने की कोशिश करेंगे क्योंकि ये कर्मचारी टैक्स की चोरी नहीं करते हैं, उनके वेतन का रिकार्ड सरकार के सामने रहता है? इन लोगों को जो टैक्स देना पड़ता है और जब वे लोन वगैरह लेते हैं तो इसका उनके वेतन पर असर पड़ता है। इसलिये क्या आप 50 हजार पर टैक्स लगाने की कोशिश करेंगे?

श्री बी० के० गढवी : महोदया, इस क्वेश्चन से इस सप्लीमेंटरी का कोई संदर्भ नहीं है।

Industrial policy

*442. SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that background paper has been submitted by the Planning Commission suggesting major changes in the industrial policy;

(b) if so, what are the major recommendations and whether the same have been taken into consideration; and

(c) by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard and whether the State Governments, the Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other organisations would also be consulted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Madam, though the honourable Minister denies having received any note or background paper from the Planning Commission suggesting changes in the industrial policy, I believe the Planning Commission and the Industry Ministry have already held preliminary discussions on what new policy initiatives may be necessary to make the Indian industry more modern and competitive, especially in the context of the Eighth Plan. I would like to know whether, with this in view, the Government is considering increased delicensing and, if so, in what areas and in what stages, as suggested by the Planning Commission.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Madam Deputy Chairman, the Planning Commission always carries out reviews of trends of performance of various sectors in the Indian economy and, in the planning commission. the concerned experts and advisers have been internally discussing various issues relating to industrial growth and performance. Now this exercise has been going on for the last one year and a series of meetings has been held and views of some experts also have been ascertained. At the official level, there have been discussions with the Industry Ministry and the Finance Ministry, but so far in this is a paper which remains as an internal working document. It has not been approved even by the Deputy Chairman; it has not been seen or approved by the Planning Commission. So, as and when it is approved by the Planning Commission, then only it will be known in which shape this working document or working paper is finally presented. So, it is not possible, at this stage, to say which type of suggestions are there and how it will emerge at the final stage.

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Madam, the hon. Prime Minister has been laying emphasis on evolving a policy framework for selected industries with greater attention to technology and deployment of indigenous technological capability. However, in the on-going drive for technological upgradation of industry and the need to catch up with new areas in technology, India is, in practice, following a liberal technology-import policy. This is reflected in the spurt in approvals of foreign collaboration for the last two years. Between 1985 and June, 1987 over 2,300 foreign collaborations were approved including 570 involving foreign equity participation to the extent of 200 million. I would, therefore, like to know from the Minister whether Government would opt for selective liberalisation.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ask your question.

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: That is what I am doing.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to sit down after asking the question.

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: I am asking the question whether the Government would opt for selective liberalisation and structured change in priority sectors as suggested by the Planning Commission in that note.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Madam, this is precisely the approach. In order to achieve this objective, this exercise has been going on, and during the last two, three years a number of steps have already been taken. The attempt is that we identify the areas which accelerate the industrial growth and see how modernisation can take place. A number of decisions have already been taken during the last two, three years. The industrial growth has accelerated on account of that. Our main concern is the high cost economy. How to make it a low cost economy? For that, a number of steps have been taken. That is the reason why this exercise is being made. But, as I said earlier, a final shape will emerge as and when it is approved by the Planning Commission. Thereafter, after having been approved by the Planning Commission, the decisions will be referred to the concerned Ministries, and they will prepare papers which will be sent to the Cabinet, and when the Cabinet approves them, then, it takes a final shape.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : माननीय उपसभापति महोदया, हमारे योजना मंत्री जी ने बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों की बात की है, उसमें विचार-विमर्श चलता रहता है। लेकिन मैं योजना मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस चीज का खास संबंध ग्रामीण अंचल से है, जिसे लघु और कुटीर उद्योग कहते हैं और जो आज करीब-करीब ग्रामों में समाप्त हो गये हैं उनको पुनः स्थापित करने के बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है? महोदया, इसका एक ही उपाय है कि ग्रामों में यें ग्रामीण उद्योग, कुटीर उद्योग, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज पनपें। इसके लिये जो भावी उद्योग हैं उनकी टेक्नालाजी को डेवलप करने की बात की गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अंसिलरी इंडस्ट्री द्वारा, आनुषंगिक उद्योगों के द्वारा, बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों के साथ-साथ मध्यम और लघु उद्योग लगें, कुटीर उद्योग लगें, जिस तरह से जापान ने किया, पंजाब ने किया, तो क्या इस तरह की कोई योजना बनाने पर सरकार ने विचार किया है? अगर इस आधार पर किसी कार्यक्रम को तय किया गया है तो उससे गांवों की गरीबी भी जायेगी और बेकारी भी जायेगी। गांव से गरीबी तभी जा सकती है जब कि बड़े उद्योग के आनुषंगिक मध्यम उद्योग और लघु उद्योग गांव में चलें और उसकी टेक्नालाजी क्योंकि वामान टेक्नालाजी से ग्रामीण उद्योग कम्पीट नहीं कर सकते, इसलिये क्या इस आधार पर कोई चर्चा हुई है, कोई बात हुई है, कोई ऐसी योजना या जानकारी सरकार के पास हो तो मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करें?

श्री सुख राम : महोदया, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है वह ग्रामीण उद्योगों से ताल्लुक रखता है। महोदया, माननीय सदस्य को शायद मालूम होगा कि सरकार ने पहले ही जो लघु उद्योग हैं उनकी सीमा बढ़ाई है। जो पहले 20 लाख की सीमा थी उसको 35 लाख कर दिया गया है। इसी तरह से जो अंसिलरी उद्योग हैं उसके लिये 25 लाख से 45 लाख कर दिया है। इसी उद्देश्य को सामने रखते हुए कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लघु उद्योग लगें और इसके साथ-साथ माननीय सदस्य को शायद यह भी मालूम होगा कि सरकार ने अभी हाल ही में खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन एक्ट में भी तरमीम की है और उस में बहुत से ऐसे उद्योग है जो कि अब गांवों में लगाये जा सकते हैं। जहां तक इस पेपर का संबंध है उस में बहुत सी चीजें आई हैं और जैसे मैंने कहा इसके बारे में अभी चर्चा करना मुनासिब नहीं है।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मैंने यह कहा कि इतने बड़े-बड़े उद्योग हैं इनकी टैक्नालोजी को अपग्रेड करने पर विचार हो रहा है इम्पोर्ट आफ टैक्नोलजी हो रहा है। इन बड़े उद्योगों के साथ-साथ एंसीलेरी उद्योग भी लगें और इन एंसीलेरी उद्योगों को जिस टेक्नीकल नो-हाउ की जरूरत है जब तक इनको यह उपलब्ध नहीं की जायेगी तब तक यह उद्योग गांव में नहीं जा सकते हैं इसलिये जब इन बड़े उद्योगों के संबंध में टेक्नोलोजी के संबंध में चर्चा चल रही है तो गांव में लगाये जाने वाले एंसीलेरी उद्योगों के बारे में आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं?

श्री सुख राम : यह हमारी कोशिश है कि लघु उद्योगों में भी टेक्नोलोजी का डवलपमेंट हो तथा ग्रामीण इलाकों में भी लघु उद्योग ज्यादा से ज्यादा लगें। इसी वास्ते जो सीमा रखी हुई है लघु उद्योगों की वह भी बढ़ाने की हमारी कोशिश है ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा एंसीलेरी लगें और गांवों में ज्यादा लगें हमारी यह कोशिश है। जहां तक इस पेपर का प्रश्न है यह तो मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि जब इसकी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट आयेगी उस मौके पर इस पर निर्णय होगा कि किस तरह से इसमें जो चर्चायें चली हैं उसके बारे में क्या हो सकता है।

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: Madam, may I know from the hon. Minister whether any study has been made with regard to productivity in the small, medium

and large sector? Is it a fact that some of the red-tape delays movement of the files or decisions? This hampers the productivity. May I also know from the Minister, what steps are proposed to be taken by the Planning Commission to eradicate this problem?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Madam, the question is pertaining to the study which has already been undertaken by the experts in the Planning Commission. As I said earlier, this is a continuing process and a number of studies are made by the experts in the Planning Commision. So if the member gives a separate notice, then, I will let him know which type of study they have undertaken.

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: Madam, I have mentioned about productivity also.

SHRI SUKH RAM: This paper itself deals with a number of questions which you have raised. As I said earlier, this will be premature to discuss the merits and demerits of this paper at this stage.

श्री शंकर सिंह वाघेला : हमारी सरकार की ओर से वी० सी० आर०, मारूति कार, ब्लड्ज आदि के मामले में इम्पोर्ट आफ टेक्नालोजी हो रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आ की इंडस्ट्रीयल पालिसी में कंज्यमर आइटम्स के लिये टेक्नोलोजी इम्पोर्ट करने की क्या कोई योजना है ?

श्री सुख राम : कंज्यूमर आइटम्स के लिये हमारी कोशिश है कि उस में भी टेक्नोलोजी का अपग्रेडेशन हो और उस में भी इम्प्रूवमेंट हो।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 443.

Locking up of amounts of CSIR

*443. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:†

SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of over Rs. 2 crores has been locked up during 1985-86 by the CSIR as advances to the suppliers and about one crore of travel advances given to their employees (not accounted for) and over Rs. 4 crores in the cheques issued but not presented; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the action taken, if any, and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The amount of unadjusted advances given to private parties for purchases of equipment and stores, relating to the year 1985-86, was Rs. 22.84 crores as on 30-6-1986. Out of this, Rs. 10.90 crores have been adjusted till 30th June, 1987. The amount of outstanding advances towards travelling allowances/leave travel concession, relating to the year 1985-86, was Rs. 56.24 lakhs as on 30-6-1986. This figure has been reduced by adjustment to Rs. 20.45 lakhs, as on 30-6-1987. Cheques issued amounting to Rs. 4.57 crores were not encashed by the payees. The validity of the cheques is for six months, and most of the payees present the cheques for encashment within this period. Cheques not presented to our bankers for encashment are ultimately cancelled as per procedure.

ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Madam, I have seen the statement which makes a very disturbing reading. We thought that the amount locked was only Rs. 2 crores. But the hon. Minister has come out with a startling disclosure and I am just quoting what he has said: "The amount of unadjusted advances given to private parties for purchases of equipment and stores relating to the year 1985-86, was Rs. 22.84 crores." It is not just Rs. 2 crores, but Rs. 2.84 crores.

Similarly, the cheques which were not encashed by payees, the amount involved

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.